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TALK AGAINST HAWAII IN KOBE

Japanese Agents Talked to Immigrants in Russian. Says Perelstous.

SOURCE OF THE DIFFICULTY

Russian Agent Denies Having Made Any Promises or Misrepresentations.

Some new light on the story of the Russian immigration was shed by a statement made last night by A. Perelstous, the agent who is responsible for bringing the Russian immigrants here. Perelstous is of the opinion that the Japanese influences are behind the peculiar actions of the Russians. Among other statements made by him are that he has letters from Russians working here, written after they had been here some time, thanking him for getting them their jobs in Hawaii and asking him to send relatives; and that while he was on his way here with the last lot, Japanese, able to talk the Russian language, mingled with his charges in Kobe and "knocked" Hawaii.

"I am very sorry for my countrymen," said Perelstous, "not for myself, on account of the present difficulty, I feel that they are losing fine opportunities. They have been misled. It may be, of course, that in some cases they have not had satisfactory treatment. But they have come to expect too much. Perhaps the reaction from their old condition, finding themselves now in a 'free country,' has something to do with it. They do not quite appreciate that in a free country they are expected to work just as hard as anywhere else. In all my letters and statements in Harbin I told them they would have to work. I told them people work harder in America than anywhere else, but that they could work for themselves, instead of working merely for an existence."

"The reports that they can get a thousand dollars from the plantations, I think, largely responsible for the attitude of the laborers. They appear to think that they have a claim for this sum, under a clause of the United States immigration laws about bringing in assisted laborers."

"It is easy to say that I promised the immigrants a lot of things and to try to put the fault on me. But I made no promises of any kind. I told them the conditions in Hawaii, and the printed matter I circulated in Harbin can be obtained and translated and will be found to be substantially correct. They have been told repeatedly by some one that they can get a thousand dollars to go back, and this is keeping them from going to work."

"I am very sorry, as I say, for those people, on account of the opportunity they are losing. Their conditions at home were not such as they should want to return to. At Harbin the Russian government itself is employing Chinese mechanics. People came to me and pleaded with me, saying, 'Please take me to Hawaii.'"

"Among my letters from Hawaii are some from immigrants who were working on plantations here. One of them who is now in Honolulu joining in the complaints, wrote me from Makawili, after he had been at work, thanking me for giving him a chance to come here. Another wrote to me at Harbin from someone, asking me to send some of his friends. I have these letters and they are of a similar nature. They are in my papers left at home, and I have a cabinet for them. I came here in a cabled order, in a hurry, and didn't bring my things, but they will be here soon."

Mr. Perelstous regretted the impudent and even insulting attitude taken by his countrymen at their interviews with government officials and others. He said they did not seem to understand that there was the same necessity for work in a free country as in any other. Moreover, they had been influenced by agitators of one sort or another. "In Kobe," he said, "there were Japanese agents, able to talk the Russian language, who told the Russians not to come to Hawaii; told them the country was no good and that Japanese were leaving it as fast as possible."

Still another difficulty, according to Mr. Perelstous, is that of working with the Japanese here. He says Russians have complained of being under Japanese hands, and of working with Japanese.

STRIKE IN COAL FIELDS THOUGHT TO BE IMMINENT

Miners Threaten to Tie Up Bituminous Districts if Demands for Wage Increase Are Not Granted.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—It is believed here that nothing short of the immediate granting of the demands of the miners employed in the bituminous coal fields will prevent a widespread strike which will result in the complete tying up of the fields. The miners have presented a demand for a general increase in wages and they insist that they will not recede from the stand which they have taken.

MARAMA ARRIVES TOO LATE TO ENTER PORT

The C.A. S. S. Marama did not arrive off port until almost eleven o'clock last night and will not come into harbor until this morning. Those who had been preparing to meet Lord Kitchener and his party who are passengers on board were somewhat disappointed, but will be on the wharf the first thing this morning to greet the distinguished traveler. The cause of the steamer's delay in reaching port is not yet known but it is supposed that she has been experiencing rough weather on the journey up.

ORAL BETS LAWFUL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Bets may be made orally without violation of the law against race-track betting. This is the gist of the supreme court decision handed down today in a case to test the anti-race-track gambling law passed by the last legislature.

QUINN REPLIES TO THE MAYOR

Says Democratic Opposition to Fort Street Contract Is Politics.

"I have discovered since our meeting yesterday," said Supervisor Quinn last night, "that Mayor Fern's letter to the board in which he told of bitulithic pavement being laid in other cities at rates much below those being contracted for here, is entirely misleading. The pavements in the places he cites are not the same kind of pavement we are contracting for at all. They are an infringement on the patent of the bitulithic pavement with which we propose to improve Fort Street."

"The Fort-street contract as proposed is not expensive. The paving on Queen street cost \$7.50 a yard, and the contract we are making for Fort street is only \$3, and we have plenty of evidence by the best engineers that the proposed Fort-street pavement is in many ways superior to the other."

WARRENITE IS NOT BITULITHIC

The kind of pavement Mayor Fern tells about and on the cost of which he has based his estimate that the contract for the Fort street paving is too high, is not bitulithic at all, but Warrenite, quite a different thing," said J. A. Gilman yesterday. Warrenite is only an improved macadam, used on country roads. It is not in demand for city streets, and Warren Brothers, whose paving it is, will not guarantee it.

"Bitulithic pavement is quite a different thing. It is a splendid street pavement and is laid with a guarantee for five years. The Mayor has mistaken what he has read and has confused this with Warrenite."

NO CHANCE FOR BITULITHIC BID

Why the Supervisors Did Not Advise Fort Street Pavement Work.

FERN OPPOSES THE CONTRACT

The Supervisors Decide to Go Ahead With It—The Mayor's Letter.

The answer by the board of supervisors to E. J. Lord's suit to stop the bitulithic paving contract on the ground that it is being entered into without competitive bids, will be a claim that there could be no competition, because the street paving is a patented invention, and can only be supplied by one party.

According to the terms of the municipal act, the supervisors are not allowed to enter into large contracts without calling for competitive bids. Lord's injunction against the bitulithic pavement proposition is based largely upon the fact that no bids were called. However, in the view of the county attorney, the board was not called upon to ask for bids in this case.

"There is a provision in the municipal act to the effect that competitive bids need not be called in cases where there is no chance for competition," said Deputy County Attorney F. W. Melverson. "The bitulithic pavement is a patented paving, only sold by one concern. If bids were called for, J. A. Gilman, who has the local rights, is the only man who could possibly bid. Hence it would be absurd to call for bids."

The board, having decided as a matter of policy that it is desirable to put some of this pavement down, all that remains to be done is to enter into a contract. By ordinance the board has decided to do so, and as the mayor refuses to sign the contract, the board has authorized the execution of the contract without his signature.

At a meeting of the supervisors held yesterday, steps were taken to carry out the bitulithic contract in spite of the mayor's refusal to sign it. The supervisors voted to authorize the clerk to execute the contract which the mayor has refused to sign. Hence it will go into effect. The board received a quite lengthy and learned letter from Mayor Fern on the subject, setting forth objections which bear very strong resemblance, even in language, to those contained in the suit brought by Frank Thompson for E. J. Lord, a contractor, to prevent signing of the contract. The mayor's communication concluded with the following additional objections to the contract.

"In conclusion I will say that since this matter has come up I have given it considerable study and from what I have been able to learn am convinced that the proposed prices to be paid for this bitulithic pavement, road, the sum of \$3 per square yard, the city and county to furnish crushed rock for the sum of \$0.75 per cubic yard (which figure involves a loss of some \$0.15 per cubic yard to the city and county), is excessive and altogether out of proportion to the prices charged elsewhere for the laying of this same pavement. From sources which I consider reliable, I ascertained that this pavement was laid at Corvallis, Oregon, for the sum of \$2.15 a square yard; and at Baton Rouge, La., for the sum of \$1.90 a square yard."

Quoting from the January 1, 1910, issue of "Good Roads," a New York publication of high standing devoted to the discussion of highways, I submit for maintenance of the board, the following information of the board (meaning Warren Brothers Company) estimates that the cost of the Warrenite surface mixture delivered on the works of about 90 cents to \$1.10 per square yard, and that the completed roadway, including foundation, will vary from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per square yard exclusive of excavation, depending on the local conditions; length of haul; costs of labor, laying Warrenite surface over the old macadam road on Chambers street, Mercer county (near Trenton), N. J., is \$1.10 per square yard."

"While for the reasons above given I have deemed it proper that I should decline to execute or participate in the execution of the contract submitted, I wish it thoroughly understood that I wish it thoroughly understood that I am in no wise opposed to, but in hearty favor of, such road construction and improvement in the city and county as the public finances will admit of and that I will gladly cooperate with your Honorable Body in any way I properly can toward bringing about results in that direction. Very respectfully, JOSEPH J. FERN, Mayor."

TARIFF WAR AVERTED.

PARIS, March 29.—The chamber of deputies today approved the terms of the Franco-American tariff agreement, and the threatened tariff war is averted.

HARVEY WILL NOT OPPOSE KUHIO

Democrats Wait to See What the Republicans Will Do.

LIQUOR IS CAUSE OF TROUBLE

If Kuhio Is Not Nominated Harvey Will Run—Link Kuhio's Opponent.

The Harvey candidacy for delegate to Congress depends upon the Kuhio candidacy. If Kuhio runs again, Link McCandless will oppose him, for Link has had a foundation for a campaign on the land question, which the Democrats think will enable him to make a better fight than any other man they have. But if the Republicans desert Kuhio and put up a new candidate, Frank Harvey will be brought forward to try and beat him.

This is the present Democratic situation, though, like the Republican situation, it is a bit complicated by the liquor question. The Democratic organization is sidestepping the issue just as niftily as are the Republicans. McCandless will discuss lands till the cows come home on all his farms, but when liquor is mentioned he is as talkative as the Sphinx. Roosevelt leaned up against the other day.

Here is where Harvey shines—or sounds—for it can be said at least that everyone knows what Harvey has to say. Harvey can put the liquor vote in his political safe deposit box now and use it when the fateful day comes. It is said by some that Link will not run on a liquor platform. If the Republicans come out for prohibition, or near-prohibition, as they are likely to do, a lot of the Democrats will want to have the antiraid convention de-

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CARL ON TAI NOT GUILTY

Jury Concludes Charge Was Not Conclusively Proven.

"Not guilty" was the verdict of the federal jury yesterday afternoon in the case of Carl On Tai, accused of having illegally purchased government property from a soldier who had no right to sell it. On Tai goes free; the soldier who sold him the clothing has been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and to serve a sentence of three months in jail.

But On Tai is not yet out of the woods, for Breckons, as usual, has another card up his sleeve. Another indictment is hanging over the purchaser of soldier clothing, and the case is said to be a stronger one than that which was tried yesterday. On Tai will be tried again at the April term of court.

It was conclusively proved that On Tai bought of Private Biby government property, but the acquittal appears to be on the ground that it was not conclusively proved that On Tai knew that it was government property he was purchasing. Admiral Beekley was foreman of the jury that acquitted the Chinese.

At the conclusion of the verdict, Judge Robertson thanked the jury and discharged them for the term.

START NEW PHONE WORK NEXT WEEK

Sierra Is Bringing Experts With Balance of the Apparatus.

Half of the material for the new telephone system was received by the last steamer from the coast, and the rest is on the way here on the Sierra, due Friday, together with the men who are to install the system. It is expected that work on the installation will begin next week.

The telephone company at present has about 2,200 instruments out. The new plant provides for 2,500 at once, if needed, and for extension far beyond that number if there is call for more.

The changes will probably all be made at once, a transfer being made from the present switchboard to the new apparatus at midnight on some evening when calls are light. Every subscriber will first be supplied with one of the new instruments. A force of half a dozen men is being imported to do the work.

JUSTICE BREWER WILL BE BURIED AT LEAVENWORTH

Members of United States Supreme Court Will Go to Kansas to Attend Funeral of Jurist.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The remains of the late Justice David Brewer of the United States Supreme Court will be interred at Leavenworth, Kansas. The supreme court will attend. The body was moved to Leavenworth yesterday.

JEFFRIES NOT HURT.

MOJAVE, California, March 29.—The report to the effect that James J. Jeffries was injured by having his arm broken is without foundation. Jeffries is in the best of condition physically.

DEAD COMING HOME.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The government has ordered that the bodies of the victims of the cruiser Charleston accident be brought home for burial.

BRIKETAKER IS DISGRACED

New York Legislative Scandal Causes Resignation of Allds.

ALBANY, New York, March 29.—By a vote of forty to nine, the State senate today declared its conviction that Senator Allds demanded and took a bribe while he was a member of a previous legislature. Senator Allds, who foresaw the probable result, tendered his resignation and escaped expulsion.

Allds was exposed as a result of his candidacy for the Republican leadership in the senate, after the recent death of the late Senator John Raines, former leader. Senator Conger declared that Allds was unfit to be leader because he had accepted a bribe of \$1000 in connection with a bridge bill. The resulting exposure showed \$8000 to have been spent in bribes, and others besides Allds were implicated.

The investigation has developed a Republican split in New York which has attracted the attention of the national party leaders.

METCALF FAVORS SMALLER WARSHIPS

Believes Two 20,000-Ton Vessels Better Than One of 40,000 Tons.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 29.—Victor H. Metcalf, secretary of the navy under President Roosevelt, while visiting his son, V. N. Metcalf, who recently came to Colorado Springs for the benefit of his health, gave out an interview in which he declared that the United States navy is second to none in point of efficiency, considering its size.

"Our navy," said Mr. Metcalf, "is fast setting the pace for other nations, which are taking vessels like our South Carolina as a model. We were the first to realize the value of so constructing our ships that a vessel's entire battery of heavy guns could be concentrated in one broadside. As a result, any of our latest battleships, though smaller, is more than a match for a dreadnought which can not bring all of its guns to bear at one time."

"For practical purposes and bearing in mind the conditions that obtain in our harbors, I do not believe that we should build battleships larger than 25,000 tons. When you build ships that draw more than thirty feet of water, they will have difficulty in finding suitable anchorage and the problem of dock facilities will prove serious. There is no question in my mind but that two ships of 20,000 tons each are worth more than one dreadnought of 40,000 tons. They can be handled more easily and in time of war would have a decided advantage in maneuvering."

"One of the most gratifying things about the United States Navy is its present state of efficiency. In the battle of Santiago, more than 1300 shots were fired and only forty-three hits were scored, or less than three percent. But now the records show more than eighty percent of hits fired at double the distance, and at targets half the size of the Spanish ships. No navy in the world can beat that record. The spirit that obtains among the enlisted men is another splendid feature. Ninety-eight per cent of the men in the navy are American-born. The recent wide cruise of the fleet was of inestimable benefit in developing a spirit of loyalty."

IS U. S. BEING BUNCOED BY MEXICO?

Pennsylvania Congressman Believes That This Country Is Being Made Catapaw.

DEMANDS INVESTIGATION BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Magazine Articles Are Basis of Attack on Integrity of Southern Republic.

CONVICTION OF THREE MEN CAUSE OF SOME DOUBTS

Charge Is Made That America Is Aiding in Punishment of Political Offenders.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Nichols of Pennsylvania yesterday introduced a resolution in the house of representatives calling upon the attorney-general of the United States for data in connection with the arrest and conviction of Villareal, Magon and Rivera, who were found guilty of conspiring against Mexico and thus violating the laws of neutrality.

Representative Nichols expressed the belief that the government is allowing itself to be used by Mexico to punish political offenders, and he demanded that a thorough investigation be made into the status of affairs with the view to ascertaining in just how far the United States is being made a catapaw.

A series of magazine articles now in course of publication under the title of "In Barbarous Mexico" makes charges that slavery exists openly in the southern republic and has caused considerable talk. It is this charge which moved Nichols to introduce his resolution.

Villareal, Magon and Rivera were first arrested in a shack in Los Angeles on telegraphic orders from the secretary of commerce and labor. They were supposed to be conspiring against the government of Mexico, and they spent several weeks in the Los Angeles city prison, during which time they were treated as martyrs by the socialist and anarchistic elements. Later they were released, but were again arrested in Arizona, and are now serving terms in Arizona penitentiaries.

At the time of the arrest of the three men an effort was made by Mexican consular officials to secure their extradition, but the California State authorities refused to give them up.

SPY SAID TO BE SON OF JAPANESE ARMY OFFICER

Manila Is Upset Over Discovery of Attempt to Sketch Fortifications.

MANILA, March 30.—It is said that one of the Japanese arrested Monday while trying to sketch the fortifications of Corregidor Island is the son of a colonel in the Japanese army.

The arrest of the three alleged spies and the confiscation of their notebooks has caused some excitement here and many wild stories are drifting around of former attempts on the part of foreign secret service men to secure plans of Corregidor. Most of the stories are palpable exaggerations, however.

STORM ON SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 29.—A severe storm is raging on Great Salt Lake. The Lavin cutoff, a pile bridge built across one end of the lake, and of such length that at certain times a train in crossing on it is out of sight of land, is reported to be impassable to Southern Pacific trains, on account of the dashing water and wind. All wires are down in the vicinity of the lake.